The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,973.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave			Leave		
Bombay	.....	15	Calcutta	.....	15
Carwar	.....	16	Bimlipatam	.....	18
Cochin	.....	19	Visagapatam	.....	18
Tuticorin	.....	20	Coconada	.....	19
Colombo	.....	20	Madras	.....	23
Galle	.....	21	Pondicherry	.....	24
Negapatam	.....	24	Negapatam	.....	24
Pondicherry	.....		Galle	.....	
Madras	.....	27	Colombo	.....	27
Coconada	.....	29	Tuticorin	.....	28
Visagapatam	.....	30	Cochin	.....	29
Bimlipatam	.....	30	Carwar	.....	30
Arrive Calcutta	.....	3	Arrive Bombay	.....	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

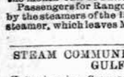
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		July.	Down.		August.
Leave Bombay	.....	13 & 27	Leave Bussorah	.....	1 15
,, Kurrachee	.....	17 31	,, Fao	.....	1 15
		Augt.	,, Bushire	.....	4 16
,, Gwadur	.....	18 1	,, Linga	.....	6 20
,, Muscat	.....	21 4	,, B. Abbas	.....	8 22
,, B. Abbas	.....	23 6	,, Muscat	.....	10 24
,, Linga	.....	24 7	,, Guadur	.....	12 26
,, Bushire	.....	27 10	,, Kurrachee	.....	15 29
,, Fao	.....	28 11			*Sept.*
Arrive Bussorah	.....	29 12	Arrive Bombay	.....	18 1

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" will have immediate despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure per Ship "KRISHNA," arrived from Jeddah, Red Sea, are requested to take delivery at once, otherwise the same will be put in the Bank at the risk and expense of those concerned.

W. U. LEMON,
Commander Ship "Krishna."

Bombay, 15th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "SUZANNE," Captain Thibaut, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thibaut will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1868. Agents for the Ship *Suzanne*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIMOUR," Captain Nathaniel Spooner, arrived from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Spooner will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's side.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."

1 Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "DAVID MALCOLM," Captain David Anton, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Anton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

SIEMHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship "David Malcolm."

Bombay, 13th July 1868.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 23rd day of July at 2 o'clock noon, when the following business will be transacted:—

1st. To receive and to Under the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To Elect Directors for the current year in place of those retiring.

3rd. To Elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
FLEMING & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Macleod Road, Kurrachee, 4th July 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

o insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils;

and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

& B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of limen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 25th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, viz., "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1"	30' 25"	17' 5"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4"	15' 6"

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2"	29' 2"	18' 7"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6"	27' 75"	16' 10"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,490 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the SHIKARPOOR district. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem throughout the year to cover all expenses for tents, &c.

When not travelling the Engineer will be expected to reside at the Hoozoor Station.

None but qualified Civil Engineers need apply.

Applications, together with Certificates of qualifications, &c., to be submitted to

W. A. GILLESPIE, Captain,
Collector of Shikarpoor, and President Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, Upper Sind, 8th July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MATHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

LODGE EASTERN STAR, No. 1189.—The Consecration of this LODGE will take place in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1868, at 6 P.M. Brethren wishing to be present will oblige by favouring with their names at the Hall at least two days previous to the Meeting.

By order,
F. NOOR MAHOMED,
Secretary.

8th July 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16½ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road —an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD, } Trustees, Manockjee
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER & G. M. STRATHES, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co, Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once iodic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co, Chemists, Paris,—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains exactly 0·10 centigrammes of pure hypophosphite of lime, and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable to all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

SYRUP of SEA-PINE SAP, prepared by E. Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux.—For centuries past the most eminent physicians have recommended persons suffering from weakness of the chest to breathe the fragrant air of pine forests. The remedy is as popular now as ever, and thousands every year experience its beneficial effects in the forest of Arcachon, near Bordeaux. This curative agent within the reach of all who need it, the chemist's art has succeeded in combining in the *Syrup and Paste of Pine-Sap* all the volatile, balsamic, and resinous principles of the Sea-Pine, extracted by the aid of steam.

These two preparations are prescribed with the utmost success for the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT
Matico.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS.—Messrs. BARRIE & Co.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, Patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP; exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ODONTINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Agents—Messrs. BARRIE & Co.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really purifies water, other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	...	...	...	...	...Rs. 20
No. 2	...	...	...	...	... ,, 28
No. 3	...	...	...	...	... ,, 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of
MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 199/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012. Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the LANDING and STORING in the MUNICIPAL STORES near Boree Bunder, all sea-borne Goods which may arrive from England or elsewhere during the present year. Several thousand casks of Cement are expected to arrive, also a large quantity of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Stone Ware, Drain Pipes, &c, &c.

Further particulars relating to the above Contract may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 27th day of July 1868 addressed to

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esquire, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 8th July 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d· and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil:

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents, Ansar, Harford & Co., 77, Strand, London.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla)—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour earnestly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Fraujes.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. B. LOCKETT, C. S.

NOTICES.

LOST, on Saturday Evening last, between the Government Telegraph Office and the Band Stand (by way of the sea wall), a DIAMOND RING with an inscription engraved on the inside. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to the Office of this Paper.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use and are, in short, invaluable. The Government [illegible] presented Mr. Moule with £300 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	.....
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay...	123 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New...	17 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	6¾ per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ...	54 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China...	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	320	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ...	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	134
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
180,000	250	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	90 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	5,000	.....	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	430 per share
1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co. ...	748 per share.	
1,000	1,000	440	.....	New Do...	1172 per share
10,000	2,500	1,250	.....	Freer Land Co. ...	150 per share
3,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	220 per share
3,000	1,000	25 p.a.	Port Canning ...	323	
2,100,000	8,000	8,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,150

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ...	1,400 p r share
200,000	2,500	2,500	.....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	400 per share
200,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	2,425 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
180,000	00	900	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks...	6 months' sight.	Is. 11d. to Is. 11⅝d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do....	Is. 11 9/16d. to Is. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	Do. do....	Is. 11½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½
Do. ...	30 days' sight..	99¾
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	98¾
hina ...	60 days' sight..	214¾

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ...		...	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills...		...	9 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 ...	...	94¾
" "	1842-43 ...	...	
" "	1854-55 ...	...	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57 ...	...	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54...	...	109
Five and half per cent.	...	...	114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	...	...	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	...	...	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	...	... Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	...	...	... " 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	...	...	... " 225
Carolus ...	...	...	... " 230
Mexican Dollars ...	...	...	... " 220
German Crowns ...	...	...	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces...	...	...	... " 223
Bar Silver ...	...	...	... " 108-8
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	... " 16-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	... " 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY.

				Per Candy.
Comptawuttee } Akola }	...	New	...	... 230 to 235
Broach ...	...	...	...	... 232 to 235
Dholleras } Dhowunggur }	...	...	...	... 252 to 255
Veeravul ...	...	...	...	... 218 to 225
Vingorla ...	...	...	...	... 230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	...	...	...	... 245 to 250
Khandeish ... } Barsee ... }	...	...	...	... 228 to 230
Ready Sales	...	...	...	{350 Candies.
For delivery	...	...	...	"
Market firm.				

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 30th April 1868.

Imports.		Exports.	
COIN.		COIN.	
Gold Bullion ...	11,84,807	Gold Bullion ...	15,940
Gold Coin ...	3,47,859	Gold Coin ...	4,000
Silver Bullion ...	3,782	Silver ...	2,800
Silver Coin ...	15,36,206	Star Coin ...	3,500
" Dollars ...	6,92,100	" Dollars ...	2,000
Rupees ...	9,19,308	Rupees ...	89,850
SUEZ.		COCOA, BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion ...	59,891	Gold Bullion ...	19,308
Gold Coin ...	20,273	Gold Coin ...	3,478
Silver Dollars ...	22,500	Gold Sovereigns ...	764
Silver Bullion ...	24,87,500	Silver Coin ...	5,100
" Coin ...	7,140	Rupees ...	3,27,000
PERSIAN GULF.		GUZERAT, BRITISH.	
Silver Coin ...	26,900	Gold Bullion ...	2,096
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.		Silver Bullion ...	3,060
Gold Coin ...	62,703	Rupees ...	2,38,380
Rupees ...	2,000	PERSIAN GULF STEAMS.	
Silver Coin ...	5,26,919	Gold Bullion ...	3,455
Silver Dollars ...	14,400	Gold Coin ...	8,533
ARABIAN GULF.		Silver Coin ...	24,500
Gold Coin ...	22,050	Rupees ...	2,000
Silver Coin ...	21,400	CALCUTTA.	
SINGAPORE.		Silver Coin ...	3,300
Silver Coin ...	1,835	MALABAR AND CANARA.	
COTCH.		Gold Coin ...	16,550
Silver Bullion ...	6,600	Total Gold Rs.	73,945
Silver Coin ...	2,700	" Silver "	11,550
ADEN.			
Gold Coin ...	11,350	Total for the week... Rs.	7,85,494
Silver Coin ...	6,550	Previously Exported in the year 1868 ...	86,86,696
" Dollars ...	4,500		
Total Gold Rs.	16,09,023		
" Silver "	62,38,202	Total from 1st Jan. to 30th April 1868 ...	94,71,690
Total for the week... Rs.	78,38,225	Ditto same period 1867	1,37,90,608
Previously Imported in the year 1868 ...	1,37,18,253	Decrease ... Rs.	43,19,018
Total from 1st Jan. to 30th April 1868	2,15,56,478		
Ditto same period 1867	2,58,48,792		
Decrease ... Rs.	30,92,319		

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Holland, Lieutenant Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Roche, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, on duty, to Madras.
Lucas, Cornet, Queen's Bays, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Ker, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Deololee.
Cabell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Lahore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH JULY.

London....	Cotton ...	£1	0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds ...	£1	0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool..	Cotton ...	£1	0s. 0d.	£1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seeds ...	£0	10s. 0d.	£0 15s 0d.
Overland..	Cotton ...	£4	0s. 0d.	£4 10s. 0d. 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton ...	Rs.	3 to 4	per bale.
Mauritius..	Gram	Rs.	0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 15	Madras (s)	Davis	Kurrachee, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 15	Punjaub (s)	———	Kurrachee.
	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Hindoostan*, Mennie, to Rangoon.
Ship *John Bright*, Marquard, to Havre.

The steamer *Comoria*, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4a., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAIDHOWNEE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, MOROBA FUCKEERJEE, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, OHINTAMON DAMODHUR, PURSHOTUM DAMODHUR, RADHABAI, widow, and GODAVUREEBAI, widow,—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the message or chawl of thirteen compartments, out-houses, and premises thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Paidhownee, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the house of Damodhur Abbajee and partly by the compound wall, on or towards the west and south by the public road, and on or towards the north by the house of Jamsetjee Dadabhai. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., No. 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

FREERE LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Freere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) that Certificates of Shares in the Freere Land Company (Limited) will be issued in exchange for Certificates of Shares in the Freere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) in the proportion of three Shares in the Freere Land Company (Limited) for two Shares in the Freere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) on and after THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at the Office of the Company, Church Street, Fort, on production of a certificate from Messrs. DALLAS & Co., the Solicitors to the Freere Land Company (Limited), that a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of that Company has been executed by each applicant.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary to the Freere Land Company (Limited).
1, Church Street, 14th July 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).

UPON hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of JAMES RANKEN, sworn in this matter on the eighth day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to Messrs. JAMES FORBES, GEORGE SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, the Liquidators of the said Company, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., (being the Registered Office of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company in Bombay), in Elphinstone Circle in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the 9th day of October next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in; and further, that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the "London Gazette" and in the "Times" Newspaper, and shall also be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places,—viz., Liverpool, Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Cochin, Rangoon, Moulmein, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, and Penang.—Dated this 9th day of July 1863.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Elphinstone Insurance Company, (in Liquidation).

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Alice Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Question of the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorapdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay by Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 21st July at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the overal Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 9 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-pac ket*
OVERLAND MAILS, ...	July 21st	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	"	"	"
China Mail	July 10th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon...	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore...	"	"	"
Hongkong...	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	Ju. 10th.	"	"
Cape of Good Hope	"	"	"
Natal	"	"	"
Reunion	"	"	"
St. Helena	"	"	"
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf...	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast & Calcutta.	1st & 15th.	"	"
Kurrachee	..12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868.

THE disintegration of political thought in England, and the multitude of political theorists who have sprung into being of late years, have not as yet exercised any marked influence upon India; but it is generally admitted that our governing arrangements, since the transfer of the empire to the crown, are experimental, and that symptoms are not awanting of great and radical changes being introduced when the day for recasting our whole governing machinery has come. The class of political thinkers headed by Goldwin Smith, who, for the sake of a crotchet, would sacrifice the integrity of the British empire, and annul upon the altar of an egotistical closet-philosophy the valour of the race of Englishmen who have built up the colossal fabric of the British dominions, would have been destined to enjoy a longer life and to wield greater influence, if the counsels of England had continued to be directed by the middle classes. The fall of that august oligarchy of trading capitalists and landlords will also prove the signal for the decay of a nostrum, which, not covertly but openly, proclaims as its first principle the segregation of the elements which go to make up the stupendous historical fact of the British empire. If it had obtained headway in England, and run its true logical course, one might well tremble for the fate of India; for in these days when money seems to be the metrical standard of everything, although England would have been startled at the rigorous logic which led to the conclusion that she should turn India adrift upon her own resources, she would by way of compromise between her natural instincts and her political creed have been tempted to throw herself into some foolish experiment which might have shaken the foundations of her dominion here, or untaught her, at immense cost, the doctrinaire philosophy she had acquired at the feet of her false teachers. A householders' parliament, with its democratic instincts, offers some guarantee against the break-up of the British empire on the base grounds of profit and loss, but it does not provide an immunity against other evils towards which democracy is more specially tempted than any of the other classes who have hitherto wielded authority in England. The one weakness of the Englishman is generally asserted to be a blind belief in the divinity of the institutions of his own country, and a conviction that all other countries should be governed upon the same model. By-and-bye, when education extends in India, and there is a widely-spread, really-educated class has been created, we shall probably have an agitation among its members for an extension of the system of legislative councils, and a larger admission to them of educated natives. And as a wealthy commoner's class develops itself in India, under the fostering influences of enforced peace and of the progress of commerce, what would be more natural, looking to the present policy of the powers that be, than the demand that the legislative institutions of this country should be assimilated to those of England, and that a House of Indian Lords should be created for the idle Maharajahs and chiefs, and a House of Indian Commons for the class whose wealth has provided them with leisure, and whose education has fited them with ambition. Or, suppose it took the form of a Black Chamber, as was hinted at by the *Friend of India* some years ago, in which the powerful or educated natives might sit and debate at ease upon their country's wrongs and sufferings, unawed by the presence of the haughty white strangers who have forced their way to the dominion of India. And it may come to such a demand, in which case we trust England will not forget that the only possible government for India, as a conquered country, is enlightened but pure despotism. It was only last year that an impertinent proposal was made in Calcutta that a consultative council should be found to advise the Viceroy on his proposed financial measures, and to instruct him whether they were good or bad. As all ideas regarding Indian government are at present unstable, and as statesmen both at home and in this country are groping in darkness, or in more or less light, for some permanent form of governing machinery for this country, it is impossible to foretell what some spasm of philanthropy and ignorance combined may not accomplish. Men trained in India are little likely to be led astray; but as India is now actually governed from England, and as nearly every Secretary of State enters office in a condition of the profoundest ignorance regarding the country and people whose destinies he is to sway, there is just danger, we say, that some man of crotchets or some experimenter many find himself the irresponsible autocrat (for the Indian Secretary is almost irresponsible) over the fate and fortunes of a hundred and fifty millions of human beings, and that some crotchet may get the better of him while his power for good or evil lasts. This is one of the risks attending the governing of India by party. A man who knows little or nothing of the country—nothing of it practically—is suddenly thrust into the position of minister for India to suit some mere Cabinet arrangements, and unless his tenure of office, like Sir Charles Wood's, should be unusually long, he never gets beyond elementary knowledge, and has to cram himself for every speech he delivers on the subject of India. The probability is that till his name was mentioned for the office he never directed his [illegible] of popular politics in England a much more congenial field for the exercise of his faculties. We might assert that there has not been an Indian minister who ever took so much interest in this country as to think it worth his while to be present on the Indian nights, until he became the ministerial representative of India, and therefore was compelled to attend, to conduct the necessary Indian business. Again, just as he is overcoming his ignorance, a change of party may occur and he is unseated, or even a mere change of ministerial arrangements, which may result in removing him from the India office. It was only the other day that such a change in the composition of the present Cabinet threatened to remove Sir Stafford Northcote from his present office, and he was only left where he is in deference to the remonstrances of the London press, which had become suddenly alive to the injury caused to India by so many alterations of its ministerial despot. Does not this, then, suggest two things which should be met in any remodelling of the Government of India—greater permanence in the appointment of Secretary of State, and greater knowledge in the holder of the office? Greater permanence is not incompatible with the fullest responsibility, for the right of impeachment would always lie against the holder of the office for any excess of his powers or other error he might commit. India would thus no longer be a party question, or rather its fate would not be dependent on the issue of party struggles. Supposing the Indian minister held office for a fixed term of five years, an element of stability would be introduced into Indian policy which it cannot, except accidentally, have while the minister rises and falls as the tide of the political battle turns. And if it were incumbent upon him, as a qualification for the office, to have lived a certain number of years in India, either in connection with Government or otherwise, the public would possess some assurance that he had some preparedness for the work to which he was called. It is a hazardous game to entrust the solution of any great political question to a man who is only pitchforked into his office to meet a political party move, or to call upon such a man to decide upon the happiness and prosperity of millions whose way of life, instincts, and prejudices he has never studied.

So long as India is governed direct from England, we do not know anything so essential to the welfare of this country as to elevate the Secretary of State's office above the fluctuations of party, and to make it a condition that the minister shall have a personal knowledge of the country he is to rule. A council of experienced old Indians surrounds the Secretary of State, it is true, nominally to advise him—in fact, we believe, to prevent him from committing through ignorance any gross blunder. But even the existence of such a council should never be a reason for dispensing in the person of the ultimate ruler with knowledge of India. Any political puppet planted in the Secretary of State's chair must feel himself as chaff before the breath of such a man as Sir John Lawrence, for example, whose knowledge of India is unequalled by that of any other living man. In fact, we do not know one more qualified to hold the supreme reins of India in his hands, and if a retiring Viceroy were, as a general rule, where the discharge of viceregal duties warranted it, elevated to the higher office of Indian minister, we would probably have the best guarantee that could be given for stability and knowledge. The disruption of English political parties and political thought, to which we alluded in our opening remarks, may add to the keenness of the political strife; and as the Irish Church question shows there are indications ahead of many other controversies that will disturb the quiet isle out of its propriety. Democracy will be inaugurated by many stormy battles, which will shake some of the time-honoured ideas of the English people to their foundations; and it will be a scandal on the common sense of England, and a breach of the trust placed in her hands, if she allows India to be bandied about like a shuttlecock between two party battledores, with a policy as unstable as the sea, or a set of political principles which she cannot count upon for five minutes at a time, while all manner of venal and corrupt influences are lying in wait to catch the first unwary minister who plumes himself upon his philanthropy and his sympathy with the rights of native princes.

THE recently published report of the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1866-7 affords material for a comparison between the three presidencies. First we find the number of post-offices and letter-boxes opened during the year. In Bengal there were 66, in Madras 32, and in Bombay 275. We do not find, however, the total number of offices, &c., *open*. The aggregate distance traversed by the mails was, in Bengal 11,600 miles; in Madras 7,656; and in Bombay 10,554. In 1865 the distance in Bombay was 12,927. The decrease from 12,927 to 10,554, is difficult to explain. In Bengal the total number of letters received *for delivery* was 11,892,636; in Madras, 9,429,726; and in Bombay, 12,610,644—(calculating in each instance the number for the last of the twelve months on the average of the preceding eleven months.) The number of newspapers, curiously enough, was about the same in each of the three presidencies. In Bengal, there were 1,144,341 received for delivery; in Madras, 1,041,430; and in Bombay, 1,043,669. As to parcels, there were, respectively, 121,322, 117,761, and 93,093. Of books, there were, in Bengal, 86,920; in Madras, 95,112; and in Bombay, 39,704. If Bombay does not distinguish itself in the number of books it receives, it seems to make up for it in "the number of articles missent from the post offices." In Bengal the number was 8,318; in Madras, 5,179; and in Bombay, 21,316. The number of complaints, however, was by no means excessive. There were 486 made in Bengal; 548 in Madras; and 433 in Bombay. The total value of "ordinary postage labels" sold in Bengal was Rs. 6,63,653; in Madras Rs. 3,98,358; and in Bombay Rs. 5,06,547. Besides these there are the "service postage labels," which were sold to the value of Rs. 72,802 in the Bengal presidency; of Rs. 31,706 in Madras; and of Rs. 55,124 in Bombay. In Bengal there were 33 officials punished, either "legally" or departmentally;—in Madras 6, and in Bombay 17. The total number of *employés* was in Bengal 4,884; in Madras 4,160; and in Bombay 3,594. There was a very considerable reduction in this respect in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies as compared with 1865-6, when in Bengal there were 6,117 *employés*, and in Bombay 5,959. Probably the spread of railways effects a change in this direction. The great increase that has taken place throughout India in the amount of correspondence may be inferred from the fact that the number of letters and newspapers estimated to have been received for delivery in 1854-5 was 28,797,600, while in 1866-7 it was 64,235,357. And financially the Post Office of India has been prospering. In 1855-6 there was a deficit of Rs. 13,53,976, which has been gradually decreasing, till, in 1866-7, it was under four lakhs. And this does not take "official postage" into account.

THE "Poona Observer" says that "a petition is to be presented to His Excellency the Governor, by the Young Men's Association, against the appointments of the members and others of the city municipality. Their principal object is said to be, that members of the Municipality should be selected by the citizens of Poona, and not by Government."

THE same paper compliments Major Henderson, Superintendent of Police for the Poona District, and his Subordinates, "on their clever detection and capture of the gang by whom so many robberies have lately been committed in Camp; as well as on their recovery of much of the stolen property. This capture relieves the European garrison of Poona of a serious imputation. Nevertheless, there appear, from what we hear, to be many more soldiers out after hours, and even up to very late hours, roaming about the camp streets than there should be."

THE "Englishman" thinks the court-martial held at Chinsurah (of which we re-publish a brief report in another column) affords "an additional example in proof of the necessity of a sweeping reform in these tribunals." It considers that the charges "would never have been preferred in their present shape, had the Commanding Officer of the Depot been a man of some tact and understanding, and had the Judge Advocate General, who is the legal adviser of the Commander in-Chief, understood something of human nature as well as of those valuable law books by D'Aguilar and Pipon." Our contemporary adds that "enough came out in evidence to give one more proof, if necessary, to the many, that a man may possess all the military experience which may range from a drummer boy to a captain, and yet not understand how to command gentlemen."

SIR WM. MANSFIELD has directed the publication of the following extract from a circular issued in the Judge Advocate General's Department by order of the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde, G. C. B., &c. &c., when Commander-in-Chief in India:—"Instances having occurred in which charges for disgraceful conduct have been submitted to district courts-martial against European soldiers who have attempted self-destruction, I have the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to request that whenever any such case may come before you for report, you will inform the General Officer, or Brigadier, or other officer referring the case for consideration, that the Commander-in-Chief has directed that such charges are not to be submitted to the adjudication of courts-martial without the previously obtained sanction of His Excellency, to be applied for through the usual channel of the Adjutant General's Department."

WE hear from Simla (says the "Mofussilite") that Mr. Willmot, Inspector of Schools, Umballa Circle, has been appointed a member of a Committee for revising the Leave and Furlough Rules of the Uncovenanted Service. We do not as yet know the names of the other members of the Committee.

THE ladies and gentlemen amateurs of Mhow (says the "Central India Times") are to give performances at the Station Theatre on the 3rd and 7th instant. The pieces to be performed are the farce of "Only a Halfpenny" and the burlesque of the "Lady of Lyons." In the farce the characters are taken by Captains Angelo, A. D. C., and Brett, Bays, and Mrs. Lucas and Miss Hewitt. In the burlesque Mr. Showers, 95th, takes Claude Melnotte, the widow being taken by Captain Logan, Bays. The ladies being Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lucas, and Miss Hewitt.

THE "Shom Prokash," a Bengalee paper, declares that the native Judges, Moonsiffs, &c., are incomparably better than their English superiors. The editor says—"That natives discover higher qualifications than Europeans do, none will deny. A foreign government ought always to be able to manifest more ability than the conquered race. While the British Government did this, there was not so much discontent among the people. Now, whenever in matters fiscal, magisterial, or judicial, our suggestions have been unheeded, the failure has been marked."

THE popular notion that the moon is made of green cheese seems to have at least a *colour* of truth, if we are to believe the following paragraph which we find, strangely enough, in the last number of the "Berar Educational Record!"—

Mr. Schwabe, a German astronomer, has discovered greenish belts, which appear and disappear periodically in the moon, which he thinks indicate vegetation."

THE "Madras Athenæum" quotes the following lines, containing the "latest news from Bombay," from the "Irish Times" of the 23th May:—

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.

BOMBAY, MAY 19.—Mr. A. Roberts, who was recently crowned President of Hyderabad in succession to Sir Richard Temple, is dead.

"WAS the full purpose of the expedition attained before the fall of Magdala? We venture to think not. It would have been treacherous for us to deceive the tribes who had been favourable to our advancing army by refusing to liberate for them the other captives of King Theodore. It was not alone on Europeans that this Abyssinian tyrant had exercised his foul rapacity. Other captives lay in chains in Magdala, and the British expeditionary force was pledged—nay, it had received assistance on the promise of help to free their prisoners. The pledge had to be redeemed, and it was done most fully to the honour of England. Every point on which a doubt has been raised will be settled by the despatch of Sir Robert Napier, and it cannot fail to seal the record of the campaign with a signet of the most golden opinion."—*Globe*.

THE special correspondents had little to say about the Abyssinian women. Probably they did not find them interesting enough for much notice. The following, however, from "Blackwood's Magazine," may gratify the curiosity of some readers:—"As none of the damsels of Wadela subscribe to the magazine, it is unnecessary to paraphrase their immensely buxom development as a tendency to *embonpoint*; but, this undeniable characteristic of theirs once admitted, it may be said that some of them are passing comely withal, and as notably superior to their sisters of Tigreh as they are to their own brothers and husbands. God help the latter! A saucy smile and an open countenance, and a step that tells of mountain-side and forest-path, are good things in woman; and they are all possessed in perfection by these daughters of Ethiopia. Their hair, unhappily, is buttered according to the prevailing fashion—for where did any female society ever rise superior to fashion?—and, plaited in ridge and furrow from the forehead backward over the head, is either gathered behind into a broad wisp, resembling the tail of a Cape of Good Hope sheep, or else is shed in a number of heavy flakes over the temples and cheeks, giving its mistress in the latter case much of that wild and amiable expression of countenance which a similar disposition of the wool on the top of the head gives to the large black spaniels that are bred on the banks of the Tweed. The whole commerce of the country is in the hands of the dominant sex. The old crones of the community—pictures, some of them, of misery and angularity—are to be seen on every road in long procession, bent double under loads of salt, which they are carrying inland in the form of small bricks or blocks, not only for consumption in their own villages, but to be used in place of silver, as an article of barter. These may be taken as representing the charwomen of the population, since they work for hire, and are employed in preference to porters of the other sex, partly because the lives of women are safe at the hands of the robbers who infest the ways. Peasant girls of the better class, again, simply dressed in jacket of dingy cotton, with an upper toga, either of leather, or more commonly of black woollen blanket, which reaches only to the knees, and is drawn tight round the waist with thong of cowhide enclosing often in its upper portion a couple of bubies and half a dozen

commissioned Mr. Thornton Warner, their Emigration Agent at Calcutta, to proceed to China to inquire into the subject. He was to leave Calcutta immediately on the close of the emigration season there, so as to be back at his post before the opening of the season 1868-69.

Such being the general results of the emigration, we proceed to refer to such details connected with the emigration as can be best dealt with under separate heads.

MAURITIUS.

During the year 1867 a fever of a very virulent type prevailed extensively in Mauritius, and caused great mortality in the population generally. Among the immigrants working on estates, however, amounting to upwards of 70,000, the mortality in the six months ending 30th June 1867 was at the rate of only 1¼ per cent. In one district only, that of Black River, where the epidemic began, was throughout most severe, was there any excessive mortality among the immigrants on estates? In that district, out of 4,049 labourers, 401, or 9·90 per cent., died in six months, while there was also a large mortality among the women and children. Lamentable, however, as was this mortality, it appears to have been less than among the old immigrants not on estates, who are said in some of their villages to have lost a fourth of their numbers. The comparative immunity of the immigrants on estates is attributed to the improvement which has taken place in their camps and hospitals in the last few years.

Much complaint is made of the irregular and lawless habits of the "old" immigrants, who refuse to take employment on estates. It is said that these people congregate in large numbers in filthy and over-crowded huts, without any attention to sanitary considerations, and in unsuitable localities, or become vagrants throughout the colony; that they have no honest means of obtaining a livelihood; and that they form bands of from 40 to 50 persons for the commission of crimes of violence. It is further said that the number of vagrants arrested by the police has averaged during the last six years upwards of 21,400 per annum, and that there has been an increase in crimes and misdemeanors from 6,273 in 1861 to 8,886 in 1864, and 8,195 in 1865. Measures have been proposed by the local authorities and are now, we believe, under your Grace's consideration, to bring this class of old immigrants more within the control of the magistracy and police.

"AN ENGLISHWOMAN" ON ENGLISHWOMEN.

An English lady (whom rumour asserts to be the wife of a Bombay missionary), shocked by the "Saturday Review's" satires on her sex, has begun what promises to be a series of imposing letters to the editor of the "Indu-Prakash" (a semi-English semi-vernacular paper) by way of counteracting the influence of the "Review's" articles on the minds of the natives. The following is her latest contribution, published this week:—

DEAR SIR,—Not having been favoured with a *ray* of your "Moonlight" for last Monday, I am led to conclude that as yet, native ladies have not taken up my friendly challenge. I will not believe, however, that they are either uninterested by our correspondence, or incapable of taking part in it; and I continue therefore to hope for some expression of their opinions, sending you meantime a few observations—which indeed are more suggestions to thought, than thoughts—on the third topic you proposed to me in your first article, namely, the proportion of women in England who perform the various duties of daughter, wife, mother, and member of society, with what seems, in an outline sketch, so near an approach to perfection. You give me here a difficult subject to discuss, in a correspondence like the present. After considering the question asked on every side, I find it nearly impossible to answer adequately without quitting for the moment that strictly "social" point of view in which I had endeavoured to consider all subjects proposed, and touching on its religious aspect. Yet what need is there to hesitate? I think far better of my liberal native friends than to believe that truthful expression of thought can ever offend them, since that is exactly what we desire to elicit; and what I believe to be true I must speak, or speak not at all. With regard then to that sketch of what we agree an "Englishwoman ought to be," and which you, Mr. Editor, reproduced in your critique; I must, to describe more accurately the women of which she is the type, allude to the source of those rules by which they are guided; for as well might I undertake to detail to you, the duties of an administrator of justice, without mentioning a code of law, as follow a Christian into the intimacies of life, and yet refrain from citing the principles which direct her conduct and sustain her hope. It gratified me much to find you recognized her portrait as a "legitimate result of enlightened education," but bear with me if I say it is the result of enlightened *Christian* education. * * * *

And now you ask me, how many of these are to be found in our country among her large population? For answer I will quote a few words from our Christian Scriptures, and then ask you a question in return. These are the virtues we are required by our inspired teachers to practice: "Love, Joy, Peace, Long Suffering, Gentleness, Goodness, Faith, Meekness, Temperance;" and to them are repeatedly added, Truth, Fortitude, Patience, and Energy. Not an easy Doctrine is this, you will say; and yet we are further even told to *adorn* the Doctrine of God, in our lives and conversation; and the Ideal placed before us for our imitation is high indeed, no less than that of the Life of one, who while He trod this earth in grief and poverty, never once committed sin. Now I ask you to look round on this world as it is, and say who could fulfil law so divine? It is evidently the will of the Creator that for the present evil shall far counter-balance good; and while we struggle after whatsoever is pure, we feel this to be true also as regards the little universe we each carry within our bosoms; and that we often fall into the wrong, when most we strive after the right. Do you then return the question to me? I answer at once no one living attains even near to this ideal; yet some with heart and soul endeavour after it; but those who approach the nearest will be the first to tell you that, far from exulting in their progress, they are only conscious of shortcomings. To pursue this part of the subject farther, however, would lead to a purely religious disquisition. I have followed it thus far to show you that of necessity, as things at present exist, such characters must be proportionately rare; yet I may thankfully dare to say there are many thousands of men and women in England, whose law of conduct in this life, and whose happy hope for a future existence are such as I have here indicated. Of these, some consider it right to withdraw entirely from the world. They never frequent public amusements; and they adopt the utmost simplicity in dress. Not that their mode of living is ascetic; far from it; on many faces among their number you may read how cheerfully for them the days of this life pass away, full of happy work for God and man. Others there are who mix more in general society, making few outward differences beyond these great ones, that they scrupulously study conscientious moderation in all worldly things; and that they try to be ever ready when opportunity offers to testify to the truth and loveliness of their religious faith; ever hoping to induce others to believe and partake of their own exceeding content.

We come next to a much larger class of Englishwomen, whom I cannot place with the former, however amiable and loving they may be, not that they are *irreligious*, but because they rest satisfied with observing the externals of religion, reflecting little upon its essence and spirit. Yet having been educated amid the gracious influences of Christianity and refinement, they are often devoted wives, careful mothers, and kind—if somewhat thoughtless—mistresses to their domestics. Many of them are also generous friends and charming and accomplished members of society. You ask me perhaps, what more than this is required? Ah! there are some things. I have often feared as I saw them bringing up their children without the one fixed principle of action which strengthens against all temptation; and the one great Hope which is our anchor amid life's storms, that in after days their sons may grow up in the "wilderness" which leads so often to wickedness; and their daughters be subject to those evil examples of vanity and "*fastness*" against which just now there is such a clamouring on all hands; and, if so, many sorrows are laid up for them.

But again I recall my thoughts, remembering the rest of your enquiry—namely, the proportion among us of such women as form the disagreeable reverse of my picture. Judging from the normal condition of things we before referred to, we should have to say here also that the evil must far preponderate over the good; and doubtless so it does if you include all ranks, ignorant, as well as instructed. But not so I think, when we limit the enquiry to the educated class of whom alone we now speak. Among these I truly think that the women who do not at least "desire" to fulfil their duties, and fulfil them well, are in a small minority. And what should we gain by a study of these? I could only too well describe to you the careless and indoing wife and mother; the undutiful daughter; the woman who lives for pleasure only, who neglects her household, and is unjust and harsh to servants and tradespeople; or who is too indolent and selfish to exert herself for the good of others; or the weakly amiable woman, who allows disorder to invade her little dominion, and feels no indignation against what is wrong. All these phases of character are included in what we call "Human Nature." They are the too sure product of inherently defective dispositions, or of perverted education. Or I might detail to you the frivolous day spent by one of those silly women we hear of now so often, who with culpable thoughtlessness copy, in the artifices and extravagance of their dress, the really vicious of their sex:—who sacrifice their natural grace to the hideous freaks or fashion, until they seem to be no longer able to discern what is beautiful. And these last, though a fractional minority of the women of Great Britain, are yet the first who force themselves into notice, and their unenviable fame rings loud, when good and modest women are never heard of. I am unwillingly obliged, as it were, to allude thus shortly to this subject; for I am aware that native gentlemen who read English journals must daily see "sensational" paragraphs about these so-called "Girls of the Period," and it would seem almost disingenuous of me to ignore it altogether. But I deeply feel, as beforesaid, that no end is to be gained by discussions on things which with one accord we deprecate and desire to avoid. Not only do I rejoice that native ladies are unlikely to go to such extremes, but I could earnestly wish they might never even have heard of them. They only prove that time-worn axiom, "The best things are capable of being the most abused." Modern civilization is one of the "best things," and truly it has its abuses; and the most pressing of our social questions in this country, is how to profit by its use, while rejecting resolutely its pernicious excesses. For myself, I think the cause of this superfluity of silliness is not far to seek—nor is the cure difficult to discern; but unhappily those who could influence public opinion, are more bent upon being wittily satirical about it, than upon applying a remedy.

It was necessary to touch on these questions—yet I feel in concluding as in commencing, that in so brief a space it is impossible to do more than suggest to you hints which may perhaps serve to assist your own observation of English character and motives of action. I have not alluded to the various aspects which thorough earthliness of mind,—varied only by more or less refinement,—takes among us; because at present the difference between Eastern and Western manners is so immense, that it would be impossible to avoid misunderstanding. For my next letter I have a subject which may be more interesting I would fain hope to my Indian Sisters, and which at least I can make more amusing, namely, the home of a family of the working class in England.—Your true friend,

ENGLISHWOMAN.

10th July 1868.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT H. J. MACDONNELL, OF H. M. 2-12TH REGIMENT, AT CHINSURAH.

At a general court-martial held at Chinsurah on Saturday, the 4th July, Lieutenant Henry Joseph Macdonnell was brought before the Court on the following charges:—

With conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1. In having in Chinsurah, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of June 1868, disobeyed the Chinsurah Depôt Order of the 23rd May 1868, to which attention was called in Depôt Order of the 30th May 1868, and by which officers commanding sections were directed to ascertain personally that each man of their sections, respectively, had a cholera belt on, and to note the same on the back of the parade state.

2. In having at Chinsurah on the 1st June 1868, on the request of the Commanding Officer being conveyed to him that he would personally comply with the orders of the 30th May 1868, addressed to the Adjutant of the Chinsurah depôt, for communication to the Commanding Officer, an insubordinate memorandum, viz., as follows:—

Chinsurah, June 1, 1868.

To the Adjutant, Depôt H. B. M. Forces.

The undersigned returns the duty state of E. Section, and cannot find it laid down in any book of regulations that it is the duty of a gentleman to make a daily inspection of half-naked soldiers, to ascertain whether or not they are wearing flannel belts.

When a soldier comes into the presence of an officer, he should be properly dressed. Such is the principle which has guided the undersigned through life in the soldier's regard, and with God's help he will be guided by the same principle as long as he has the honour to hold a commission in Her Majesty's service. The duty of inspecting half-nude soldiers is surely the duty of a non-commissioned officer—not the duty of a gentleman. The bringing of an officer into so close a contact with his men is the beginning of that familiarity which is the destruction of discipline, and an order to be obeyed must be just as well as legal.

H. J. MACDONNELL,
Lieut. 2-12th Regt.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Evidence was then gone into at length, and towards the close of the second sitting, on the 10th,

The Deputy Judge Advocate proceeded to read his summing-up of the evidence, in which he stated that he would go through the evidence for the prosecution and the defence on each charge separately. The first instance was for disobedience of the Chinsurah depôt orders of the 23rd of May and 30th May 1868, which had been produced before them, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of June. The second witness, Private Dwyer, formerly Pay Serjeant of the section in charge of Lieutenant Macdonnell, states that on the 1st Lieutenant Macdonnell was in the sick report. The third witness, Orderly Serjeant Maccracken, cannot say whether the prisoner inspected the cholera belts of the men of his section or not on the days mentioned, as he was absent at the orderly room. He swears, however, to the states of those days. The state of the 1st June is signed by Ensign Torkington, who says that the prisoner was not on parade, and that he is not accounted for in the state. The certificate on the back of the state as to the inspection of the cholera belts was not signed, but Dr. Griffin states that the prisoner was unwell on that day, and gives his reasons for not returning him in the sick report. Dr. Griffin states that he talked to Captain Brown on the subject of the prisoner's illness, and that he fully agreed with Dr. Griffin's suggestion of not returning Mr. Macdonnell in the sick report. On the morining of the 1st of June, Dr. Griffin says that all bad symptoms had disappeared, but that he ordered the prisoner not to expose himself to the sun. It would be for the Court to decide whether or not the prisoner was prevented by illness from carrying out the orders on that day. The states of the 2nd and 3rd of June have both been sworn to. That of the 2nd is signed by Lieutenant Macdonnell, and a certificate is signed by him on the back that the Pay Serjeant ascertained that the whole of the men had put on their shirts and belts, and reported that the men had on their flannel belts. The state of the 3rd June is signed by Lieutenant Macdonnell, who was not returned in the sick list for that day, but the certificate was not signed. The orders directed not only a personal inspection but the signing of the certificate, and as the certificate was not signed, the order was not obeyed. No evidence as to sickness on the 2nd and 3rd was brought forward in the defence, but the prisoner stated that the order was an unusual one, and could not be carried out without causing the exposure of the persons of the men. This was also sworn to by the medical officer. But it is not for the Court to pronounce on the reasonableness or otherwise of the orders, but to decide whether the prisoner obeyed those orders. With regard to the second instance in which the prisoner is charged with writing an insubordinate letter, it was proved by two witnesses that the memo. of the 31st May was sent to Lieutenant Macdonnell, directing a personal inspection of the cholera belts. In reply to this Lieutenant Macdonnell sent the letter which forms the subject of the second instance, which has been sworn to in the prisoner's handwriting by Lieutenant Ennis. The evidence on this point is very clear, and the prisoner in his defence states that it was not his intention to couch it in insubordinate language. That was a question entirely for the Court to decide, and on which the Deputy Judge Advocate offered no opinion.

The Court was then closed for the purpose of arriving at a decision on the charges.

CHIMANLAL AND HIS FREAKS.

(*Native Opinion.*)

It is one of the greatest privileges of a British subject that he is permitted to follow any kind of religion, no matter how absurd it may be, as long as it does not tend to disturb the peace nor involves homicide. Hence if certain sections of the Hindu community choose to believe that the Maharajahs are incarnations of Krishna, and that all Bhattia and Banian women are Gopis, they are perfectly welcome to their religion. Another glorious principle of the English law is that without an accuser, a culprit generally escapes punishment. Therefore Chimnji Lal Maharaj can kick and beat a mute devotee as much as he likes provided he is able so to manage the business that no one pulls him up with a warrant to the Police Magistrate.

It would be a more than Herculean task for Government to set about reforming Hindu society or its morals. It is a task beyond its power and province. Enlightenment is a necessary sequel of education, which the State considers its duty to promote, and to leave to time the gradual development of the moral faculties which are so singularly benumbed and perverted in certain classes of native society, that what is right is believed to be wrong, and impurity is thought to be purity. Nothing shorter than ages of subjugation by a crafty and unscrupulous priesthood could degrade the human mind to this abyss of wretched resignation, to the lusts of a number of voluptuaries called Maharajahs.

The isolated case in which the misdemeanors of one of these so-called incarnations of Krishna have been brought to light has resulted in his removal from Bombay, leaving others to occupy his throne, and to supply his place, with the implied (to them) moral, that they might be as amorous or rather lascivious as himself, and as much as the tenets of their religion enjoined; provided they take care not to offend too publicly the fastidious eyes of this unbelieving age, and of a community becoming gradually imbued with the mischievous and irreligious doctrines of Mlenchhas. The hint was no doubt taken, and the most glaring feats of beastly lasciviousness, *e.g.* Ras-Mandalis, which they account as religious rites, are now performed either in secret, or at a distance from the glare of Bombay criticism.

It is much to be regretted that a superstition, which might be put down by a spirited and active opposition, or even laughed to scorn in tracts, speeches or public gatherings, at least so far as to shame the Maharajahs and their votaries into a respect for decency, flourishes among us as impudently as ever, and that no association has been formed to combat it. In lieu of seeing friends of enlightenment and morality grappling with the monster in the vernaculars and exposing the vices of misguided and misguiding Vallubhacharyas, we now and then peruse a letter indited by some indignant friend of morality in the correspondence columns of some English journal, which proceeding is about as efficacious as pouring water over an inverted pitcher.

ROYAL VICEROYS.

(*Friend of India.*)

A QUESTION has been frequently mooted by the native community which is deserving of some consideration, and that is, why Her Majesty the Queen cannot send one of her illustrious sons to govern this country as a Royal Viceroy. It is urged that as India is under the direct rule of the British Crown, it is only natural and right that a Crown Prince should reign as Viceroy; and that with the annual migration to the cool climate of the hills, an English Prince might find life as enjoyable here as in England, and be able to make Hindustan his home like the Mogul sovereigns of olden time.

That such a step in the way of royalising the government of India would prove eminently successful with the native princes of India, we cannot for a moment doubt. The old aristocratic belief in high rank and high birth, which has disappeared in the new world, and which is fast disappearing in the old world before the resistless advance of democracy, is still as firmly rooted as ever in the minds of the people of this country. But the history of the Moguls, which some affect to look upon as furnishing bright examples for the present race to follow, is to us replete with solemn warnings. Any attempt to form an Anglo-Indian Court after the fashion of Mogul sovereigns, would not only degrade the British prestige, but undermine and speedily ruin our real power; whilst by making India our home, and adopting even in the slightest degree the orientalised manners of the vanquished, we should infallibly share the fate of all previous conquerors of India. Hitherto we have maintained our supremacy, not because we have orientalized ourselves, and adapted ourselves to the tastes and aspirations of the people at large, but because we have retained our European thoughts and ways beneath a tropical sun, and taught a large and increasing section of the people of Hindustan the many benefits to be derived from European science and civilization, rather than fostered the old ideas of oriental rule which have had their time and passed away.

But whilst we neither believe in the propriety nor the possibility of appointing a Prince of the blood Royal as Viceroy of India, we are of opinion that the occasional visit of a member of the Royal family might be productive of some good. Ever since the transfer of India to the direct government of the Crown, the chiefs and people of India have manifested a deep loyalty towards Her Majesty the Queen, which might well be gratified by the occasional visit to India of one of Her Majesty's sons; but unfortunately there are difficulties in the way, chiefly of a personal character, which time can alone remove; but meanwhile it is as well to ventilate the question upon its merits, and to indicate the extent to which it may be realized.

THE TOWN OF BHANMO.

(*Englishman.*)

We take the following description of Bhanmo from an account of the journey of Captain Sladen's party to Pansee placed at our disposal. Bhanmo was reached on 22nd January. The town had a strange, mouldly, and decayed appearance. It looked as if it had seen better days, of the return of which it was hopeless. Part of its forlorn look was no doubt due to a recent fire which had done considerable damage. New houses were being run up on all sides. The Chinese colony possess about forty-five small shops. But the shop-keepers are a dull, sleepy, opium-loving set of men. The steamer proved an immense attraction; crowds of people of all ages flocked on board, and gave free expression to the wonder they felt at all they saw. On her first appearance, some of them had run away in a panic. In the crush one poor girl fell, and broke her leg; but the limb was set by the doctor. Of course the officials visited the party in great state, and with a marvellous display, four such little people, of gold umbrellas. The palaver, which followed and which was very long, ended in very grand promises, and then the officials departed in state as they came. One of the sight-seers, a Burman, went on board drunk, and struck some of the King's men, an offence for which he was adjudged to be beheaded. The leader of the expedition, however, begged him off, and he was let go with a severe beating.

Outside the palisades which surround the town, the eye rests upon nothing but jungle of all sides. Few people venture into its recesses unless well armed, as they all have a well-founded dread of the Khakhyens, who are not permitted to remain inside the gates. The way business was conducted was amusing. Some of the wild hillmen were encamped under a tree about 200 yards from one of the gates, and an old Chinaman was progressing towards the gate, shouting as he went the price he was willing to pay for a pig; to his offers the Khakhyens screamed a reply. This being unfavourable the old man turned away in disgust, whereupon they redoubled their cries. He roared louder than ever. But just as he was disappearing inside the gate, a regular yell from the Khakhyens put an end to the bartering, and as the old man trotted back with a pleased look in his face, it is to be supposed he received the pig at his own price. The hill-men supply the town with rice, pigs, fowls, and take away raw cotton, salt, and dried fish, napee, &c. They are armed with matchlocks, *dahs*, spears, and here and there crossbows with arrows, which are more than suspected of being poisoned. They are described as a ragged, rough, and villanous-looking set, and are notorious for their cruelty and treachery. The chief traders with Bhanmo are, however, the Shans. They are generally a peaceful and industrious class of men. In the neighbourhood of the town wild geese, ducks, pigeons, and water and jungle fowl are found in great abundance. Deer and tigers are also plentiful. One night a cry of "tiger" was raised in the town. It turned out a poor woman had been killed by a blow of the brute's paw, and dragged away into the jungle close by. A wild, fierce cry was raised from house to house, at which the tiger abandoned his prey, who was afterwards found with the skull completely crushed. The scene was wild and savage in the extreme, and formed a picture which those who saw it will not readily forget. Numerous fires had been lighted, and the glare from these shone on a fiercely excited crowd, dancing, firing guns, and brandishing every conceivable variety of weapon around the dead body of the victim, over which her relatives were gesticulating and crying in the wildest grief. The party were told this man-eating tiger is an annual visitor of the town. Yet the authorities are too apathetic to repair the palisading, or to cut down the jungle inside the town itself within which the beast harbours. The only people who seemed to work at Bhanmo were the Shans, who visit it for some months every year, principally, it would seem, to manufacture *dahs*. Here and there a few women were working, but the general air of the place was one of stagnation and decay.

The new *Woon* or Governor arrived after the expedition, but would not land until the stars had been declared propitious. This caused a delay of several days. Then a great Khakhyen Tsaubwa or Chief came in to pay his respects, and to arrange for the supply of mules, &c. He was dressed in Chinese fashion, and had a most truculent and forbidding countenance. He was said to be the chief who offered to make a road through the hills, and to protest caravans, but he asked the party, Rs. 12 for a mule for a four days' journey, which was just four times the ordinary price.

The Chinese merchants invited the party to a tea-meeting; the table was covered with twenty-five small plates of sweetmeats, mild tea, and strong *shamshoo*, a spirit resembling whisky. The principal host said the party would never be able to leave Bhanmo, as the Khakhyens were savage, treacherous, and, on no account, worthy to be trusted. He further informed his guests that all letters to Chiefs were useless, that the promises of the old Chief who had come in were words, and nothing else; and finally concluded his address by asking,—"Can you hope to do what Kings have been trying in vain for years to do?"

The Burmese officials, it is said, did all in their power to thwart instead of assisting the expedition. It was reported that, beyond the Khakhyen Hills, large bands of Chinese robbers, numbering from 2,000 to 5,000 men, hold all the country, and are in communication with the Chinese at Mandaylay and Bhanmo.

VINDICATION OF SIR THOMAS RUMBOLD, BART GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(*Madras Times.*)

"Sir Thomas Rumbold! Governor of Madras!!" our readers for the most part will incredulously repeat, "When? We never heard of him before, and what 'vindication' he needs is equally a matter of indifference." Yet a few days since we received a large and handsomely got up volume, containing in upwards of 350 extra thick pages luxuriously printed, an exhaustive "Vindication of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart., Governor of Madras, by his daughter, the late Elizabeth Anne Rumbold." The authoress died last year, and the book was published in London by Longmans six weeks ago. Who then was Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.; when was he Governor of Madras; and what need has his memory of an elaborate and intrinsically costly vindication like that now before us?

He was the youngest son of Mr. W. Rumbold, of the E. I. Co.'s Naval Service, and was born at Leytoustone in Essex, in 1736, or one hundred and thirty-two years ago. At the age of sixteen, or in 1752, he was appointed a writer to Fort St. George, but soon, like Robert Clive, he changed the pen for the sword, and was present in a military capacity at the siege of Trichinopoly, and at the recapture of Calcutta in 1756. His behaviour in the latter affair was such as to induce Lord Clive to promote him to a captaincy, and in the following year to employ him as aide-de-camp at Plassey. In this battle he was so seriously wounded that he resigned the military and re-entered the Civil Service. Lord Clive seems to have had a high opinion of him, since his Lordship soon promoted him to a seat in the Bengal Council, and made him also chief, or Commissioner of Patna. Like all the civilians of the time he embarked in mercantile enterprises, and with the best results. He visited England in the years 1762-63, and retired from India in 1769 with a fortune of at least £130,000. He entered Parliament the following year as Member for Shoreham, a rotten borough in those days, and in 1777-8 he was appointed to succeed Lord Pigot as Governor of Madras. It seems strange that a Nabob in the prime of life with a fortune of thirteen lacs or more, and a seat in Parliament, should care about proceeding once more to India, but Mr. Rumbold accepted the appointment, and held the reins of the Government of this Presidency, some three years, nearly ninety years ago, and was created a Baronet for the capture of Pondicherry by Sir Hector Munro during his administration. On the plea of ill-health he then, in 1780, resigned his office and returned to England, with an increased fortune, and a title. In the following year he re-entered Parliament, as member for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, a seat which he exchanged in 1784 for that of Weymouth, which he held till, in 1791, he died aged fifty-five years.

Sir Thomas Rumbold seems to have returned to England just at the time when public opinion at home had decided that Indian Nabobs came by their wealth by very illegal channels. The feeling became so strong at home against Anglo-Indians that the Honourable Company alarmed for their charter took a high moral tone, and outvied the general public in expressions of horror at the unprincipled conduct of their servants. Doubtless to have assumed any other attitude would have been but to invite an overwhelming attack in Parliament on those exclusive rights of theirs which already were very widely envied. The magnates of Leadenhall Street accordingly donned a virtue if they had it not, and so it happened that very shortly after Sir Thomas Rumbold's return, he was called upon for a defence of his conduct in Madras. A bill was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Dundas, which charged him as follows:—with having made such heavy remittances to England as to justify the opinion that he had acquired a fortune by corrupt means, with acting independently of his Council, with summoning the Zemindars at Madras to settle their tribute, with unfair treatment of the Vizianagrum family, with extending the lease of the Jaghire lands to the Nabob of Arcot, with suppressing a letter accusing the subordinate officers of Madras of corrupt practices, with treating with Bazalet Jung for the cession of the Guntoor Circar, with concealing this negotiation from the Nizam, with offending Hyder Ali by marching troops without his permission being previously obtained over a part of his dominions, with soliciting an abatement of the tribute which the Company had bound themselves to pay for the Northern Circars, and with the unprepared state of the Carnatic at the time when Hyder Ali began the war. It should be observed that these charges were drawn out while Sir Thomas was on his voyage home, and after he had sent in his resignation, but the Directors of the Honourable Company, with virtuous indignation, gave him no opportunity of defending himself, but dismissed him formally from their service from which by his own voluntary act he had already withdrawn. Yet they had seen no occasion while he was in office to testify their dissatisfaction with his proceedings, and a twelvemonth only had elapsed since they had tendered him their general thanks for the said suspension of the committee of circuit, and the said treatment of the Zemindars. The Government taking its cue from Leadenhall Street, agreed to Sir Thomas Rumbold being examined by a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry, and a Bill was speedily passed making his property amenable to justice in Parliament.

It is not, with all respect to the authoress of this volume, at all desirable that we should follow her in the exhaustive replies that she makes in this book to the several charges mentioned. She appears to have read up all authorities bearing in any way upon them, and the defence she makes is able, and in most respects convincing. The best proof that the charges were more or less vindictive and unfounded is found in the issue of the Parliamentary enquiry. On the introduction of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Sir Thomas into the House of Commons, several members characterised the proceeding as "cruel and unconstitutional," on the grounds that the House was "the grand jury that had found the Bill, the petty jury that were to try the accused, and, above all, the accusers." Mr. Fox however urged that "this was an extraordinary case, and would justify a departure from, as it was out of the reach of the existing law." Mr. Burke also brought the weight of his eloquence to the side of the prosecution. In February 1783, a twelvemonth after these preliminary debates had been concluded, the prosecution was formally opened, and the defence, conducted very ably by Mr. Hardinge, was closed after the second reading of the Bill in the following May. On the 2nd of June, the discussion was resumed, Sir Thomas being all the time a Member of the House. Several Members spoke of the hardship of prolonging the proceedings for another year. Mr. Fox declared that "he had never acted in this cause as a Minister, nor would he ever attempt it," the Attorney General and Solicitor General being both against him, the latter officer stating that "he had always considered the proceedings as illegal," and that "he could not, for one, consent that a man, of whose innocence he was thoroughly persuaded from the defence he had heard, should be any longer kept under the terrors of a restraining act." On the following day the excessive bail was taken off and Mr. Dundas declared Sir Thomas free to leave the kingdom. And after two or more adjournments of the subject, the Bill was finally dropped by a vote of the House on the 19th of December 1783. In fact no formal verdict was given by the House, and Sir Thomas did not deem it necessary to take any further steps to vindicate his character; but he remained in Parliament till his death, retaining his title and fortune unmolested to the last.

Yet strangely enough, Colonel Wilks, in his "Historical Sketches of the South of India," Mill in his "History of India," and more recently still Mr. Marshman in his "History of British India," have accused Sir Thomas Rumbold of having abused the confidence reposed in him, and it seems to have been mainly with the view of preventing the perpetuation of the severe imputations of these authors, that Miss Rumbold prepared the present work. She placed it in manuscript before Mr. Marshman a short time since, and that writer after carefully examining the evidence, has in the appendix to the first volume of his history given a resume of the facts that thus came to his notice after that book was sent to press, and observes "the statements regarding Sir Thomas Rumbold's proceedings, which are now received as historical facts, and the authenticity of which the author of this volume never suspected, are not, as it would appear, to be relied on, and this chapter of Indian history requires to be written afresh." Miss Rumbold's labour in compiling this "vindication" was probably great, but she went to her grave with the satisfaction of knowing that the latest historian of India had by her instrumentality done justice to her father's reputation and prevented the repetition of the once popular errors regarding his conduct as Governor of Madras.

MR. J. S. MILL, M.P., AND EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Mill to one of his constituents in answer to a communication pointing out that many of his warmest supporters at the last election disapproved of his conduct with reference to ex-Governor Eyre:—

Blackheath-park, June 9, 1868.

Dear Sir,—I regret deeply that any one who has ever done me the honour to vote for me can disapprove of the course I thought it my duty to take with reference to Mr. Eyre's proceedings in Jamaica, because I have never in the whole course of my life felt myself called upon to take practical action on any matter on which I felt more clear as to the course indicated by the principles which I hold, and have always endeavoured to promulgate. In regard to Mr. Eyre personally, my feelings towards him, so far as I can be said to have had any before I knew of his conduct in Jamaica, were favourable, inasmuch as I knew of him only as a traveller whose narrative I had read with interest. Neither has anything occurred, directly or indirectly, in the whole course of my life to arouse the smallest personal feeling of any sort in me towards Mr. Eyre as a private man. But I cannot say that it is possible to me as a man to regard Mr. Eyre's conduct in Jamaica without the deepest indignation—or as an Englishman without a sentiment of humiliation. Nor can I pretend that I can regard without profound disapprobation the man, who knowing himself to be guilty in the eyes of many disinterested persons of the wanton torture and death of many hundred men and women, can be content to shelter himself under any shield whatever against judicial examination, and does not eagerly challenge and earnestly invite the closest possible scrutiny into whatever justification he thinks that he can urge. To me it appears that the conduct of Mr. Eyre since his return to England shows a callousness to human suffering and a contempt for his fellow men which alone go far to show his utter unfitness for any station of authority over them.

Yet if all human sympathies could be cast aside altogether, the importance of instituting a judicial inquiry into the proceedings in Jamaica would still be paramount in the eyes of all thinking persons who look upon law and justice as the foundation of order and civilization. If the majority of any nation were willing to allow such events to pass unquestioned, I have no hesitation in saying that all the ties of civil society would in that nation be at the mercy of accident. There would be no principle in the minds of men to bind civilized society together. Happily I am fully convinced that the great majority of the English nation does desire judicial inquiry into these events. Were I not so convinced I should be ashamed of my country. Nevertheless, even if I were not convinced of this, I should think it my duty to express in the clearest, the most public, and the most practical way in my power, my opinion of the importance of checking the lawlessness of which Mr. Eyre's conduct in Jamaica appears to my humble judgment a flagrant example. I believe, from a perfectly calm and disinterested examination of the subject, that Mr. Eyre has either been guilty of, or has tolerated under his authority, crimes of violence and cruelty which no man of even ordinarily tender conscience or good heart could be capable of. The moral condemnation of the right judging among his fellow creatures might, however, in some circumstances be a sufficient punishment for this. At all events, while the world is as full of crime as it is, I do not suppose that, however strong my feelings about it, I should have considered myself as peculiarly called upon to interfere against him. But I do consider myself, as an Englishman, called upon to protest against what I believe to be an infringement of the laws of England; against acts of violence committed by Englishmen in authority calculated to lower the character of England in the eyes of all foreign lovers of liberty; against a precedent that would justly inflame against us the people of our dependencies; and against an example calculated to brutalize our own fellow-countrymen. Nor would any amount of declamation, public or private, political or literary, have been to my mind a proper mode of chastising what I believe to be the offence committed, so long as it was uncertain whether the laws of England are not competent to restrain such lawless proceedings for the future, or punish them in the past. The humblest and obscurest English man or woman, animated with that respect for law and love of liberty on which the greatness of England has been founded in the past and depends in the future, ought in my opinion to contribute their part towards a calm and legal settlement of this question. And it is at once amazing and humiliating to me, that anyone who has done me the honour to read, much less to approve of, any of my writings could for one instant doubt that I should think so. I can understand that any one might doubt what might be my opinion of Mr. Eyre's conduct. I can understand that those who have not examined it as carefully as I have done might expect me to approve of it. But I cannot understand that anyone should expect me not to desire an examination of it, conducted in the fairest and most open manner that could be obtained. That the real or supposed crimes of men in authority should be subject to judicial examination is the most important guarantee of English liberty; and I am not aware that any reason has ever yet been brought forward why Mr. Eyre should be the sole and solitary exception to this liability.

In regard to the petition concerning which you asked my opinion (that of one of the Foreign Affairs Committee against the Abyssinian war), I did not present it because I agreed in it, but because I think members of parliament should extend as widely as possible the limits within which they accept petitions to present. The power of petitioning is very important, especially to all unrepresented citizens, and as it can only be exercised through members of parliament, I think they should throw as few obstacles as possible in the way. Those who approve of my little book on Liberty must scarcely think me inconsistent in this opinion.

I have always thought, and often said, that this country, was bound to recover its envoy—even by war if necessary; and the manner in which the war has been carried out by Sir Robert Napier does honour to him and to our country. Its success is probably owing in great measure to the spirit of law and order, which reduced the sufferings of war to the lowest possible point amongst the people in whose country it was carried on. The continuance of hostilities after the prisoners had been surrendered is the one point which requires, and which will probably receive, explanation.—I am, &c.,

J. S. MILL.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF MY LIFE. BY MAXIMILIAN I., EMPEROR OF MEXICO."

(*Athenæum.*)

These are unsatisfactory volumes. They are, as it were, flung at the reader as reminiscences of the life of the Emperor "Max," without a word of explanation or guarantee of authenticity. Nothing is said to show if any and what portion has been in print before. The contents consist of journals of travel, ranging from 1851 to 1860, and recording incidents of wayfairing in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, the Mediterranean islands, and South America, and have nothing to do whatever with any passages in the life of Maximilian as Emperor. That they are genuine productions of the Archduke Maximilian we do not doubt; but some of the remarks in the first diary have such a familiar sound with them that we cannot help suspecting that this part of the work, at least, has been in print before. If so, it should have been stated. We may conclude, of course, that these volumes are a translation from the German. The second sentence in the first page shows how the German element is retained. "Accompanied by several acquaintances, I put off the dearly-loved shore of Austria." How awkwardly the Archduke himself dealt with similes is to be seen in a profound remark penned in the roadstead of Naples: "As we are living in the age of railways, we cannot do better than swim with the stream." In Albania Maximilian chronicles the droll fact that "there are certain personages who rise like milestones in the past," of which we can only say we should like to see a milestone trying to do it. Again the Archduke stumbles at what was intended, no doubt, for a very poetical simile: "The blue sea," he tells us, "like a great eye with its salt tears, marks the earth with the furrows of death, as the tears of the human eye line the countenance with wrinkles,"—which they do *not*. In science the illustrious writer does not seem much further advanced. He gravely tells us that Galileo "discovered the principle of gravitation by letting a stone fall through the hollow interior (of the leaning tower of Pisa) from a height of one hundred and forty-two feet." How ready the Archduke was to be influenced, not merely by the grossest superstition, but by the most patent of pious frauds, is manifested by an entry in the diary at Lucca. "In most of the Catholic churches," he says, "that beautiful custom prevails of a wonder-working image, which forms the centre of devotion." The trickery which pleased him at Lucca he describes as "a very old crucifix, on which the Redeemer is represented crowned with very valuable jewels, and wrapped in a dark gold embroidered coat. This dress," he adds, "had a touching effect upon me, for never before had I seen the Saviour suspended on the cross in the garb of a king. The contrast is powerful, and does not miss its effect." The mere sentimentalism of the writer's character shows how unfitted he was to undertake to act the part of a hero. We do not recognize a man qualified to be the founder of a newly-organized Latin empire in a sentimental diarist who, off the coast of Southern Italy, writes "I was alone, quite alone, in strange seas;"—that is, he was on board an Austrian frigate, with a crowd of Austrian companions; yet he says, "I was in one of those forlorn dispositions of mind, in which man feels a sort of sweet despair and longs for home. My family had made me too happy at home." In Yelencia he describes the country as "distant Spain," and his thoughts turn to "the dear old days at the balls in merry Vienna." The homesickness only increased in Albania, where he records his looking up at the distant stars, and his thoughts wandering far away. There is much more of the same quality. The whole indicates a susceptible and impressionable, but not a strong mind. There is much good nature, but no high

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN TURKISTAN.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THAT which chiefly interests us in the very long article about affairs in Turkistan which has just been translated in full from the *Invalide Russe*, and sent to the *Times* by its Berlin correspondent, is the story of the band of Afghan soldiers who recently sought protection under, or transferred their allegiance to, the Russian flag. As the leader of these men is himself a grandson of old Dost Mohammed, and consequently related to each and all of the struggling competitors for sovereign power or ascendancy in Afghanistan proper, it is obvious that the Russians must have thus acquired the means of immediate diplomatic interference in the contention now, or until now, raging in that country, if only they choose to avail themselves of the same. The story itself is given with more fulness in the French edition of the *Invalide* than in the original Russian, as it appears in the *Times'* correspondence. This French edition, which, however, is probably based on another number of the Russian paper, goes into much detail respecting the first overtures for naturalization made by the Afghan soldiers, thoroughly disgusted with their treatment in Bokhara, to the Russian frontier officer, the successful action in which the Afghans described as having enabled them to have completely defeated a Bokharian chief who tried to prevent their getting away, and their ultimate reception on Russian territory after a rebuff at the outset, administered under his superior's instructions by Colonel Nossovitch. Now, the importance of this lies, as we have indicated above, in its tending to precipitate direct relations between the Russians, and the people of Afghanistan, with whom we ourselves are entertaining relations impossible for us to break off, even if we would. They must have come into some sort of contact with the Russians sooner or later, in consequence of their territorial possessions in Turkistan. Of these the Russians must take cognizance by the force of circumstances, irrespectively of any original scheme to that effect, whether such ever existed or not. The Afghan refugees, originally 950 in number, took a prominent part in the battle of Irdjar, fought by the Bokharians against the Russians in 1866, whose power they thus learnt to realize. It seems that they now express themselves desirous of returning home, and the *Invalide* says that it is intended to send them back to Afghanistan in small detachments. It would be interesting to know whether they have accordingly returned as Russian subjects with Russian passports in their pockets, or as mere natives.

Of course, we are not imputing to Russia the slightest hostile intention towards ourselves in this matter, having, indeed, consistently done our best to show all along that the intentions of the Russian Government do not go for everything in Central Asian politics. They are but one factor among many, in determining the course of events in this part of the world. It is usual to say, and it is being said by high authority, that the Russians, if established even far to the south of their present position, would not of necessity be bad neighbours. We have not the least desire to say they would; at least in so far as concerns any evil intention on their part. But, whatever their intentions may be, be they evil or be they good, it is, we apprehend, quite indisputable that the simple fact of their neighbourhood would by itself constitute a disturbing influence upon native opinion within our frontier, generating an uneasiness of which open signs are already showing themselves, and which may be expected to gain further ground in the ratio of the Russian advance. It is for us to meet that as we best can, for indeed it is a very serious matter. Meanwhile, it should be observed that the Russians themselves make no mystery of their thoughts, but are quite ready to speak out their opinion freely enough on their side, now that their press is quite unrestricted in comparison with its state at the time the Central Asiatic question was last before the world. They seem to be quite unanimous in taking for granted that the respective attitude and bearing of Russia and England when brought into contact in Central Asia is to be of necessity one of mutual mistrust and suspicion, if not of covert hostility. If the important pamphlet on the whole subject by no less a personage than General Romanofski himself, the new Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Turkistan, should ever come to be translated from Russian for the education of our public (which we need hardly say will never come to pass), it will be at length realized how naturally the Russians seem to treat such a prospect of frontier intrigue as a matter of course, as indeed why should they not, for they know well how to play the game. It is a great satisfaction to see meanwhile that the question with us is no longer undergoing discussion by publicities, but is narrowing to the very practicalness whether our best course will be to interfere at once in Afghanistan, or to leave everything west of our frontiers to take care of itself for some time to come. This is the issue which we trust will be definitively brought to a head by Sir H. Rawlinson's forthcoming motion for question in the House of Commons.

A NEW RUSSIAN AMNESTY IN POLAND

WARSAW, JUNE 11.

THE amnesty given by the Emperor on the occasion of the birth of the young grand duke, was published here yesterday. It is the third amnesty promulgated since the Polish insurrection, and, like the others, gives the Siberian exiles but little to be thankful for. The ukase announcing the amnesty consists of five articles, and begins with a preamble specifying the class of political offenders to whom the amnesty is to apply. They are such exiles as have neither been guilty of murder nor robbery before their banishment, and as have obtained a certificate of good conduct from the Siberian authorities. As in the eyes of the Russian government every Pole who killed a Russian, whether in battle or otherwise, during the late insurrection, was a murderer, and every insurgent who laid hands on the government chests for national purposes was a thief, the ukase excludes from the advantages of the amnesty all those who are undergoing the severer kinds of punishments in Siberia, on account of their participation in the insurrection. It also excludes those who took part in the insurrection in Siberia itself, in 1866. As for the certificate of good conduct required to qualify an exile for the amnesty, certificates are only given to those who declare that they repent their past misdeeds, and give a guarantee of their future attachment to Russia. There are not many Poles in Siberia, as you may suppose, who are in possession of a certificate of this kind. So much for the preamble. The first article then provides that persons qualified for the amnesty, who have been condemned to hard labour, shall be relieved from work and transferred to Eastern Siberia. This to many will be simple starvation, for when an exile leaves the mines all government support is withdrawn from him, and it is almost impossible for a stranger to earn his own living in a district like Eastern Siberia. By the second article those who are merely settlers, not condemned to hard labour, are to be placed on the same footing as "state settlers," *i. e.*, criminals who have been banished to Siberia by the ordinary courts; these have no political rights, but are "allowed" to seek employment and receive the profits of their own labour. The third article permits all foreigners in Siberia to return to their homes, with the proviso that they are to be excluded from again entering Russia. The most important article is the last, which allows any one to return who have been banished to Siberia for participation in the Polish insurrection, to return. Even this boon, however, will probably apply to but few of the exiles, for besides the hard conditions laid down in the preamble, the articles expressly states that it does not apply to boys who have been condemned to hard labour in the mines.—*Daily News.*

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH AT THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' BANQUET.

MASTER and Wardens, my lords and gentlemen, nothing can be more gratifying to Her Majesty's Ministers than that their names should be received with cordial kindness among any body of their fellow-countrymen; but under this roof that gratification is greatly increased, and is indeed peculiar, because I cannot forget that various intervals in this Hall the Constitutional party has often assembled—sometimes in moments of adversity, sometimes in the hour of triumph, sometimes to rally, sometimes to organize, but always to vindicate those great principles upon which we believe are founded the greatness of this country and the happiness of its people. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, it is a year ago that in this Hall I had the honour of returning thanks for the House of Commons. The House of Commons was then engaged in one of the most arduous tasks that has been undertaken in our generation—namely, the reconstruction, and that upon a large scale, and on a broad basis, of the representative system of the United Kingdom. Another year has elapsed, and we are still engaged in that labour, but I am glad to say that the group of great measures which when concluded and sanctioned by the Sovereign, will consummate the task, are now on the eve of completion. We are more than in sight of port, and I think the country is to be congratulated that a task which has taken two years of the almost entire attention of Parliament is now about to be fulfilled—I believe to the general satisfaction of all men of rational and temperate opinions. (Cheers.) I cannot but believe that when the head of our party contests has passed by the generation that follows us, and which will be more able and impartial critics of this great undertaking than ourselves—I cannot but believe that their verdict will be that this was a great work not meanly accomplished, and that, on the whole, under great difficulties, we have brought about a political settlement which has successfully reconciled the traditions of our ancient country and the requirements of modern times. (Cheers.) But what is most strange and singular in this eventful history is that just at the moment when a constituent body is about to be established which will represent all classes, all interests, and all opinions in the United Kingdom, no doubt more fully and more completely than before, or than was anticipated even by those favourable to political change—what is most strange and singular is that this great constituent body, founded upon those enlarged sympathies and interests, will be called upon as their first duty to decide whether they will sustain or whether they will subvert the Constitution of their country. (Loud cheers.) I confess that I cannot resist recognizing the hand of Providence in this awful dispensation; and when I remember the circumstances under which this change in our political system was first conceived, and remember also the state of the political world at this moment, when its conclusion is about to be accomplished, I cannot believe that it is through mere chance and the casual concurrence of every-day affairs that England, with its increased franchises, which have no sound foundation except on the assumption that there is a healthy national spirit in the country, is called upon to decide whether it will destroy or uphold its venerable Constitution. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, the Constitution of England is not a paper Constitution. (Hear.) It is an aggregate of institutions, many of them founded merely upon prescription, some of them fortified by muniments, but all of them the fruit and experience of an ancient and illustrious people. (Cheers.) And the consequence of this peculiar Constitution has been this—one experienced by no other European nation—that in England society has always been more powerful than the State (hear), for in moments of difficulty and danger in moments of emergency, there has always in this country been something round which men could rally and by those means we have achieved the two greatest blessings of civilized communities, which are seldom reconciled—the enjoyment alike of order and of liberty. (Cheers.) Now, among these institutions not the least considerable is the Church (hear, hear), and it is in the alliance between Church and State—an alliance between equal and independent powers, which entered into a solemn covenant for the national good—that one of the principal causes may be recognized why we have enjoyed those two great blessings of freedom and order. It is not for me, my lords and gentlemen, and it would be a task which at this moment it would be impertinent to enter upon, or touch upon the manifest and manifold blessings that have emanated from the union between Church and State; but, referring to those circumstances which our worthy Master has alluded to, there are two great consequences of that union which, I think, ought to be kept before the mind and conscience of the people of this country; and the first is that to that union we are indebted for this great result, that the exercise of authority in England has been connected with the principle of religion—a union which, even in rude times, made power responsible, and which prevented Government, even in comparatively barbarous periods, from degenerating into mere police (hear, hear)—a union which, in happier times, has elevated, and purified, and ennobled the exercise of power. And, my lords and gentlemen, in the age in which we live, the duties of Government each year become more social than political. I am at a loss to know how these duties can be fulfilled if the State be not in intimate relation with an order of men set apart, who, by their piety, their learning, and their social devotion, not only guide and control, but soften and assuage the asperities of conflicting creeds. (Cheers.) But there is still another consequence which I think should be placed before the country at this moment. It is that through the union of Church and State the supremacy of the Sovereign is secured here (hear, hear) as it is secured in no other country; and it is to the accomplishment of that supremacy of the sovereign power that we are indebted, and solely indebted, for that religious liberty which has been the greatest source of happiness to this country. Not only do we owe to the supremacy of the sovereign the blessings of religious liberty, but as an inseparable consequence of the combination we find in that supremacy also one of the greatest guarantees of our civil rights. (Hear.) Well, it is a very singular thing that the constitution which has given these two great blessings to the country is now assailed and impugned, and assailed and impugned one might almost say because it has accomplished these great results I have described. Our excellent Master has alluded to the suddenness with which this attack has been made, but, although the attack has been sudden, that is no reason why we should be idle and indolent, and suppose that, because we have been apparently taken by surprise, it is impossible to rally the country to a conviction of its duty and a consciousness of the changes that are impending. (Cheers.) On the contrary, each day I see increasing signs that the country is aware of the great changes that are impending, and of the injurious consequences that may ensue to the nation as the result. The country is becoming aware that there is no greater error in the world than to suppose the existence of the Church of England is a matter of interest only to those who enjoy the blessing of being in close communion with her. (Cheers.) The principles of the Reformation never would have succeeded had they not been connected with a corporation so distinguished for its learning and piety, and so fortified by its position, as the Church of England is, and I venture to say this, that if that Church were to fall the Protestant Church of Europe would receive a wound from which it would probably never recover. (Loud cheers.) But at this moment of difficulty and danger the people of this country should recollect for their consolation that though this is not the first time their rights and liberties have been assailed and threatened, it is the first occasion upon which they can enter into their vindication and defence with peculiar advantages. On former occasions and in old days, when the generations who preceded us had to experience the same struggle and the same peril, it was then said that those who upheld the cause of the Constitution of England and the union of Church and State were struggling in favour of penal legislation, and that, under the guise of religious fervour, they were in fact contending merely for peculiar privileges. That can no longer be said. (Hear, hear.) The legislation of the last 30 years especially has terminated the possibility of such misrepresentations. I maintain that in this country religious equality really exists. There is religious freedom; every man has the full and fair exercise and enjoyment of his religion. He is debarred of no civil right in consequence of his religion, and in the courts of his Sovereign he can vindicate the privileges of the religious communion to which he belongs, although it may not be that of the Church of England. (Hear.) I call that religious equality, and I contend that it is perfectly consistent with the maintenance of the union between Church and State. (Cheers.) Master Warden, you have been kind enough to refer to the general administration of the Government, and I believe at the moment of trial which is impending we may remember it without fear. During the two years that we have conducted the affairs of this country, chiefly under the guidance of my illustrious friend Lord Derby (loud cheers), I would presume to say that they have been conducted in a manner of which we need not be ashamed. (Hear, hear.) When we acceded to office the name of England was a name of suspicion and distrust in every foreign Court and Cabinet. (Cheers.) There was no possibility of that cordial action with any of the great Powers which is the only security for peace; and in consequence of that want of cordiality wars were frequently occurring. But since we entered upon office and public affairs were administered by my noble friend who is deprived by a special diplomatic duty of the gratification of being here this evening, I say that all this has changed, that there never existed between England and foreign Powers a feeling of greater cordiality and confidence than now prevails (cheers); that while we have shrunk from bustling and arrogant intermeddling (cheers), we have never taken refuge in selfish isolation, and the result has been that there never was a Government in this country which has been more frequently appealed to for its friendly offices than the one which now exists. And I have no hesitation in saying that on more than one occasion it was owing to the cordial confidence which we have established that the peace of Europe was maintained (hear, hear)—that it was maintained under considerable difficulties and even perils, although society may not always have been conscious of them. But at no time in the history of this country has the prospect of continued peace been more favourable than it is at present; and I attribute it to the due exercise of the just influence of England that at this moment the waters of the Rhine and the Danube are alike undisturbed. (Cheers.) Then, my lords and gentlemen, when we acceded to office we had to encounter a fell conspiracy organized in foreign countries, but which meditated upon our own soil civil war, too, stimulated by assassination. Then how have we dealt with those dangers both in Ireland and in England? Well, I will only appeal with confidence to our opponents on that subject. Have they not themselves recognized that those dangers and difficulties have been encountered with so much firmness and so much discretion, that while those machinations have been defeated and quelled The comparative immunity of the immigrants on estates is attributed to the improvement which has taken place in their camps and hospitals in the last few years.

Much complaint is made of the irregular and lawless habits of the "old" immigrants, who refuse to take employment on states. It is said that these people congregate in large numbers in filthy and overcrowded huts, without any attention to sanitary considerations and in unsuitable localities, or become vagrants throughout the colony; that they have no honest means of obtaining a livelihood; and that they form bands of from 40 to 50 they have been put down in a manner which leaves no stain upon the merciful prestige of England? (Hear, hear.) The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is, I am happy to say, Sir, one of your guests this evening, and I may be allowed to express the pride which I feel that in my humble efforts to carry on the affairs of this country I have been supported by a statesman who has goined the admiration of his countrymen. (Cheers.) Then, my lords and gentlemen, the Secretary of State for the Home Department (cheers), who had peculiarly to confront in this country the perils of our position—I think the conduct of that great officer of State has been such as to commend him to the good opinion of his countrymen, as it has obtained for him the confidence of his Sovereign. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I have touched on these two great divisions of our administration, the management of foreign and domestic affairs, and I think I may say, without indulging in the language of exaggeration, that as a Ministry we need not, upon those two great heads, fear the verdict of our countrymen. (Cheers.) And yet I sometimes hear that it is a matter of charity that want of confidence is not formally expressed in Her Majesty's Ministers. (Laughter.) With regard to finance, gentlemen, speaking in this hall in the centre of the great metropolis of this country, very near the Bank of England (a laugh)—I think I may remind you that when we acceded to office about two years ago the memory of "Black Friday" was still fresh in your recollection. (Hear, hear.) You will remember that when we acceded to office we found the commercial credit of England in a state of prostration probably never before paralleled. From that state it has not yet, we all know, entirely recovered, and it has had a most injurious effect upon the enterprise of the country, and in some degree also upon the public revenue; yet we have managed to carry on your affairs, we have at the same time improved the condition of the army and strengthened your marine, and we have added nothing to the taxation of the people. (Hear, hear.) True it is that for a special object we did make an appeal to the country, and asked it for a time to bear a burden, but we knew that in so doing we appealed to the heart and conscience of a high-spirited people (hear), and that had that enterprise led to disaster they would have pardoned the Ministers who had recommended it, because they felt it was an enterprise which duty and the highest sentiments of humanity not only sanctioned but rendered imperative. (Hear.) Instead, however, of disaster it has led to, perhaps, the most complete military success that is upon record, in which a difficult problem has been solved with mathematical precision, and which in its consequences has elevated the military character of England throughout the world. (Cheers.) But it has done more, I think, than elevate the military character of England. It has raised the moral character of England, by showing that we were capable of so great an enterprise for the highest and holiest duties of humanity, and that a nation could feel that, like an individual, under circumstances of extreme difficulty, it ought to follow the dictates of conscience. (Hear, hear.) Now, although no one is more ready than myself or my colleagues to do honour to the consummate captain who headed our forces, or to the admirable troops who executed his purpose, I hope I may claim for Her Majesty's Ministers at least the merit which the decision that they arrived at may entitle them to, and also the selection of the right instrument to execute their purpose, as well as the spirit with which they supplied and sustained—and especially my right hon. friend the Secretary for India—the operations of the army. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, gentleman, in returning you the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the great compliment—the great and gratifying compliment—which you have paid them, and which I can assure you they entirely appreciate, I may be permitted to express my confident trust that when the impending hour of trial arrives what we have done will not be entirely forgotton by a generous and grateful people (cheers); and that, perhaps, let me add, men who under some difficulties have performed their duties may be intrusted with the far greater task which now awaits those who govern this country—namely, upholding its Constitution, defending the liberties of the nation, and maintaining the supremacy of the Queen. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall on any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

0, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. FARRE, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 7/16d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 29/64. ,,
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11 13/64. ,,
On demand	...	at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 11d. ,,
Circular Notes	...	1s. 11d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at	1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 29/64. ,,
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)	...	at 1s. 11d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Receivable in one sum, at 5 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission. Charges if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 8th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 ,,
3	do.	1/11 1/8 ,,
2	do.	1/11 ,,
1	do.	1/10 7/8 ,,
On demand		1/10 3/4 ,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/4 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 8th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL to ..... £938,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL as £464,100
RESERVE FUND as ..... £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
R. B. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
A. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts with and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 5 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

A Remittance should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

FOR SALE, BASS'S BEER, bottled by the London and Burton B. B. Co., just arrived, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 22,—8 dozen pints Rs. 28.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Agents London and Burton B. B. Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, *Ruinart Pere et Fils' Champagne.*

Green Seal. { Quarts ..... Rs. 42 per dozen. / Pints in 2 doz. cases ,, 21 ,,

Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned,
Marrian's Beer, in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
,, 6 ,, Pints 3 ,,
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne,	Qts.	at Rs.	42 per doz.
Do. Do.	Pts.	,,	20 ,,
Do. Moselle	Qts.	,,	42 ,,
Do. Brandy		,,	41 ,,
Do. Sherry		,,	25 ,,
Do. Claret		,,	23 ,,
Ronaldson's Sherry		,,	22 ,,
Port Wine of 1815		,,	30 ,,
Do. of 1837		,,	24 ,,
W. McEwan's Beer	Qts.	,,	5 ,,
Do. Do.	Pts.	,,	3 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc	quarts at Rs.	12 per dozen.
	,,	pints at ,,	7½ ,,
	St. Laurent	quarts at ,,	18 ,,
	Chateau Beitasse	,, at ,,	25 ,,
BENDY.	Cognac tres vieux	,, at ,,	25 ,,
	,,	Champagne at ,,	35 ,,

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs.	30 p. doz
	,,	pints at ,,	16 ,,
	Imperial	quarts at ,,	32 ,,
	,,	pints at ,,	17 ,,
	Die Perlodes Rheins	quarts at ,,	35 ,,
	Moselle	,, at ,,	24 ,,
	,,	pints at ,,	13 ,,
	Johannisberg	quarts at ,,	33 ,,

GADDUM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

A large supply of this fine Wine just received.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts per dozen...Rs.	40	Rs. 45
Pints ,,	4 ,, 23	,, 24

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay and Poona.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, having taken up Messrs. White's business, are about to introduce their

CELEBRATED WINES

more extensively into this Presidency. To meet the demand expected, from the *unrivalled reputation* attained by these Wines in the Home Market and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, very large consignments of their various brands are now on the way.

AT PRESENT T. & Co., Limited, can only supply MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE'S

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
White Sealed Sherry	30 0	33 0

Orders can be registered for the following brands of MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES. To arrive by Ship "ALBUERA" due in July:—

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Pale Dinner Sherry	22 0	24 0
Vino de Pasto	27 0	30 0
Superior Pale Sherry	30 0	33 0
Fine Manzanilla	34 0	38 0
Light Amontillado	38 0	42 0
Superior Ditto	44 0	48 0
Fine Old Port	27 0	30 0
Superior Ditto	34 0	38 0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co. (LD.)

GOOD DINNER SHERRY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen Rs.	25 0	Rs. 28 0

REDUCED TO

Rs.	21 0 Rs. 24 0

to clear off the consignment and make room for expected supplies of Messrs. J. and C. White and Co.'s Wines for which the undersigned have been appointed Agents.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 0	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 0	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch, 5th Aug.* 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 0	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—*Times, 7th September* 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine.—*Times* 7th September 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 0	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Reporton Wines 1866.		
SAINTE ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 0	31 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the ST. ELIE, a famous "white wine of night," —*London Review July* 22nd. 1865.		
SANTORIN; a very dry [wine, with Port flavour	28 0	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin." *Sat. Reviewe* 12 Aug. 1865		
THERA; A full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment." *Saturday Review*, 12th August 1865.		
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character | 24 0 | 27 0
SZEGSZARD, | 16 0 | 18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.).

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,
(THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

A fresh consignment DIRECT, on Sale:—

	Cash.	Credit.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, "GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral, on Sunday, the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 annas; 1 anna postage to out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, just landed, ex "CORSAIR'S BRIDE," in excellent order:—
10 TIERCES BEEF.
10 BARRELS PORK.
4 CASKS PRESERVED MEATS, &c.
2 CASES LIME JUICE.
Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1868.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished. The list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "COR